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The Oldest and Largest Wholesale
Nursery in the South.

The Southern Orchardists' HAND BOOK

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS

—OF THE—

Huntsville Wholesale
Nurseries,

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.

W. F. HEIKES, Manager.



AUGUST 1, 1906.



**We were Awarded a Grand Prize and a Gold Medal
on Our Exhibits at the World's Fair,
St. Louis.**



SOUTHERN ORCHARDISTS' HAND BOOK.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS

—OF THE—

Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

JESSIE S. MOSS, Proprietor. W. F. HEIKES, Manager.

IN presenting this little pamphlet we wish to call the attention of those receiving it to the fact that we are making a specialty of growing fruit trees in large numbers with especial reference to supplying the wants of nurserymen and commercial orchardists at the lowest wholesale prices. We do not retail, and we desire the patronage of those only who are engaged in or about to engage in the nursery business or in fruit growing for the market.

The Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries were established in 1872 and are the pioneer nurseries of this section. Mr. Heikes, the manager of these nurseries, came from a family of a long line of nurserymen. Andrew Heikes began the nursery business at Carlisle, Pa., in 1798; his son, George Heikes, on moving to Dayton, Ohio, established the nursery business in 1822, and was the first to propagate trees west of the Alleghenies by root grafting. This method of propagation was first practiced behind closed doors, but evidences of the loss of this trade secret soon began to appear in small blocks of apple trees in neighboring fields, and finally its general adoption resulted in making Dayton and the Miami Valley the principal nursery center of the West. Jacob Heikes, a son of George Heikes, established himself in the nursery business near Dayton, Ohio, in 1839; and W. F. Heikes, son of Jacob Heikes, succeeded him in the business at the same place in 1866, and in 1872 founded the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries.

From a small experiment these nurseries steadily grew year by year until the acreage in nursery stock and the number of trees produced exceeded the acreage and the number of trees of any nursery in the United States or any foreign country.

The nursery tract comprises 1005 acres, of which there are each year on an average 650 acres in nursery stock. Besides this tract we have 500 acres at Biloxi, Miss., devoted to the propagation of Roses, Pecans, Japanese Persimmons and Magnolias.

Of the different fruits there are very few varieties that are profitable for the market, and it is, therefore, of utmost importance that orchardists should know what varieties to plant in order to secure the best results. The following pages contain a brief description of such varieties as we recommend for commercial orchard planting. We also give a list of varieties, without description, ripening in the order named, which we propagate to meet the demand for trees suited to family orchards. We do not invite orders for trees of varieties recommended by us for family orchards, but we will supply such trees to any one wishing to include them in an order made in accordance with our rules governing sales to orchardists, provided, however, not less than 20 trees of a kind are taken. The trees grown for family orchards we usually sell to nurserymen who sell at retail through agents.

We make it a rule to offer for sale only trees grown by us upon our own land and under our own personal supervision. By careful attention to cultivation, packing, shipping and extreme vigilance in keeping our varieties correct and pure we have earned the highest reputation for the quality of our trees and their fruiting true to name.

We do not dig trees and set them in trenches, as is done by many nurserymen. As we are not retailers and the climate here is favorable to trees standing in the nursery during the Winter, and as freezing weather seldom interferes with digging more than two or three days at a time we find it practicable to take up separately each order fresh from the nursery rows as wanted.

Our trees are graded with exactness into several sizes, so that all who purchase may be suited in size and price. We recommend for commercial peach

orchards June Buds or one year old trees of the medium or smaller grades, as they are more easily trained into the desired shape and are cheaper.

This section has always been free from pernicious insects and diseases injurious to fruit trees, and our patrons may rest assured that all trees that go out from our nurseries are free from San Jose scale, Root-knot, Crown-gall and Aphis. Our nurseries are inspected annually by the State Entomologist and a certificate of inspection is attached to every box or package sent out.

The most favorable season in this climate for transplanting trees to the orchard is in November, December, January and February. The sooner the better after the trees are matured. During the Fall and Winter there is always some root growth, and trees planted early become well established and ready for growth upon the arrival of Spring.

Huntsville is well supplied with railroads for shipments North and South, East and West, and freight rates from here are as favorable as from any point in the South.

CULTURE FOR ORCHARDS.

Until bearing age the orchard should be planted to hoed crops of low growth and kept well cultivated. When the trees begin to bear the land should be given up to the orchard and receive clean, shallow cultivation. In the Fall it is advisable to sow rye, barley or crimson clover and to turn the crop under in the Spring before the trees begin to grow.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING PRICES.

This Hand Book is intended expressly for commercial orchardists who buy in wholesale quantities. We do not accept orders for trees amounting to less than \$10.00 or for a smaller number of trees than 300 or for less than 20 trees of any one variety. The number of trees ordered may include trees of the various kinds of fruits usually planted in market orchards. In writing for prices give names of varieties and number of trees wanted, and we will send our price list, which quotes to all alike uniform wholesale prices. We will cheerfully respond, as far as lies in our power, to requests for information on the subject of fruit raising.

PEACH TREES.

**Our Budding of Peach Trees This Year Will
Amount to About 3,000,000.**

**We Bud Only on Seedlings Grown from Southern
Seedling Pits.**

Varieties Named in the Order of Ripening.

Each "ripening" extends over a period of 10 to 15 days. The order of succession as given may vary considerably in different seasons and in different localities.

Peaches Recommended for Commercial Orchards.

FIRST RIPENING.

Arp Beauty. This peach is quite distinct from any variety that we know, and we believe it will prove a very valuable sort for commercial orchards as well as for family orchards. It is the most showy and by far the best in quality of any peach of its season. The flesh is of a rich, inviting yellow color; the skin a pleasing shade of yellow, very attractively painted and mottled with bright crimson. It belongs to the Chinese type, the same type to which the Carman, Belle of Ga. and the Elberta belong. It is very prolific, has large flowers and is one of the hardiest in tree, bud and bloom. We believe it to be a cross between the Chinese type and the Indian type. It has the shape and the outside appearance of the Chinese type, but a pronounced yellow skin not seen in that type. The mottled crimson coloring shows the Indian type. In its richly colored yellow flesh and exquisite flavor it equals the Columbia, the best of the Indian type and the standard for quality among peaches. The Arp Beauty is a freestone, but only in the texture of its flesh, as the flesh, like that of all exceptionally early freestone peaches, clings more or less to the seed. In size it is about the same as Yellow St. John. The Arp Beauty originated near Jacksonville, Tex., where it ripens May 23rd to June 5th, according to the season. Jacksonville is in the same latitude as Marshallville, Ga. This is a new peach, not yet tested outside of the neighborhood of Jacksonville, where orchards of this variety have been in bearing the past three seasons, fully establishing its value, both as a fruit for market and home use. Orchardists there, since seeing the fruit, have been sending us large orders for the trees.

See what we have to say further regarding the Arp Beauty on pages 16, 17 and 18.

Greensboro. This is a popular variety with orchardists. Its size is large for an early peach; skin white, shaded with yellow, beautifully colored with light and dark red. Ripens perfectly to the seed, from which the flesh parts freely when fully ripe.

SECOND RIPENING.

Mamie Ross. A seedling of the Chinese type. Fruit large, white, almost covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality. A regular and very prolific bearer. Popular throughout a wide region in Texas, where it is valued as being the finest early cling.

Waddell. Chinese type. Fruit of medium size and delicious quality; creamy white with bright blush all over the sunny side. Semi-cling until fully ripe, when it parts freely from the stone. Inclined to overbear. If properly thinned the fruit grows to a good marketable size. One of the most showy sorts.

Carman. Large to very large, rich creamy white or pale yellow, with crimson cheek where exposed to the sun, resembling in shape the Elberta, of which it is a seedling or of the same type. The Carman is one of the most beautiful peaches grown. Flesh white; fine quality; freestone when fully ripe; skin tough; travels well. Tree a good grower and prolific.

Hiley. (Early Belle.) A seedling of Belle (of Ga.), which it much resembles, but more highly colored on the sunny side. Fruit of large size, color creamy white with rosy cheek. A perfect freestone. Ripens two or three weeks before Belle and a week or more before Mountain Rose. The Hiley is the most profitable market variety in its season. An excellent shipper, none of the later varieties being superior to it in this respect.

Slappey. The value of this peach is not generally known and trees of it have been planted only in a small way outside of a limited section in South Alabama. The fruit is very large; skin golden yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow; quality excellent. Freestone. Ripens ten days after Arp Beauty and ten days before Elberta. Travels well. The Slappey is not a prolific bearer and in some sections is too shy in bearing to be profitably raised for the market. There are also objections to its shape, which is long and in many specimens one side is slightly larger than the other. We can supply trees of Slappey in large numbers. If after testing it is found sufficiently prolific it will prove a very profitable variety for sections south of the principal Elberta belt.

THIRD RIPENING.

Guinn. A new peach grown from seed by Hon. F. B. Guinn, of Rusk, Texas. This variety is exciting an unusual interest among commercial orchardists in that section. The Guinn and the St. John were the handsomest yellow peaches ripening before Elberta shown in the Texas exhibit at the World's Fair, St. Louis. It is claimed by the introducer and those who know it best to be very prolific, and should it generally prove to be so it will take the place of all other varieties for market in its season. It is as handsome as St. John, which it very much resembles, and it ripens at the same time.

Mountain Rose. An old well-known variety. Very hardy in tree, bud and bloom. Medium to large, round, skin white with bright, rosy cheek. Delicious in quality.

Family Favorite. Large, white, with red cheek; freestone; prolific. Belongs to the Chinese Cling type. Very popular wherever planted. Very hardy in tree, bud and bloom. Succeeds over a wide range of territory.

FOURTH RIPENING.

Belle (of Ga.) Very large, oblong, creamy white with red blush on the sunny side. Extremely productive. A perfect freestone of the best quality. More hardy than Elberta in bud and bloom and next to Elberta in popularity.

Elberta. The most popular of all varieties. Large to very large, oblong, rich yellow with red cheek. Until this year we have sold more trees of Elberta than of all other varieties taken together. Some of the older and most successful orchardists are increasing their plantings of the well-tested earlier varieties.

FIFTH RIPENING.

Crawford's Late. Very large; yellow, with a fine dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow; quality excellent; freestone. A splendid market fruit.

SIXTH RIPENING.

Beers' Smock. Large; orange yellow, mottled with red; flesh yellow; freestone. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable market sort.

SEVENTH RIPENING.

Salway. Large; yellow, beautifully mottled with dark red; flesh yellow; quality good; freestone. A good succession to Beers' Smock.

Henrietta. (Levy's Late.) A handsome late yellow cling of large size, productive and excellent. Among other merits it possesses long keeping qualities.

EIGHTH RIPENING.

Stinson's. (Stinson's October.) Large; white, with red cheek, flesh white; good quality; clingstone. The best very late white peach. Keeps and ships well.

The Six Great Market varieties of Peaches: **Arp Beauty**, **Waddell**, **Carman**, **Hiley**, **Belle of Ga.**, **Elberta**.

There are localities where from six to eight varieties, some ripening earlier and some later than **Elberta**, may be planted for commercial orchards with the best results; but in most localities it is more profitable to plant a smaller number of varieties, while in others it is better to plant **Elberta** alone.

We will take pleasure in giving any one who desires it the benefit of our experience as to the best varieties to plant in any given locality.

Peaches Recommended for Family Orchards.

FIRST RIPENING

Victor
Arp Beauty
Greensboro
Triumph
Admiral Dewey
Alexander

THIRD RIPENING

Guinn
Mountain Rose
Family Favorite

FOURTH RIPENING

Belle (of Ga.)
Capt. Ede
Champion
Elberta
Reeve's Favorite
Globe

SIXTH RIPENING

Beers' Smock
Lemon Cling

EIGHTH RIPENING

Stinson's October

SECOND RIPENING

Mamie Ross
Waddell
Carman
Hiley (Ea. Belle)
Slappey

FIFTH RIPENING

Old M. Free
Old M. Cling
Crawford's Late
Emma
Stump the World

SEVENTH RIPENING

Heath Cling
Matthews Beauty
Picquet's Late
Salway
Henrietta

Directions for Planting and Care of Peach Trees—

Prepare the ground well, as you would for corn. Then check off the land 18 x 18 ft. with a two horse plow, going twice in a furrow as deep as possible, throwing the ground both ways. At the intersections of these furrows make the holes for the trees deep enough so that the tree will stand two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. Make the hole for the tree six inches deeper than necessary and fill up this space with top soil, well mixed with a small handful of fertilizer containing about 2 per cent. ammonia, 8 per cent. phosphoric acid and 6 per cent. potash. When the hole is nearly full spread a handful of cotton seed meal over the soil about the tree and then complete the planting, leaving an elevation about the tree of quite two inches.

A sandy loam is best suited to the peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant trees 18 x 18 feet, cut the trees back so they stand not over 18 to 24 inches tall when planted, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well balanced. For the second year fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed or bone meal and two parts of acid phosphate. Apply one and one-half to two pounds to each tree. After the third year avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open so as to allow free circulation of light and air. In preparing orchard land plow deep. If necessary subsoil. Cotton planted at the usual distance, or cow peas drilled in, two feet apart, leaving at least four feet on each side of the trees, is the best crop to grow in a peach orchard. Cultivate frequently and in February or March turn under the cow peas. When the orchard begins to bear it should have clean cultivation. After the cow peas have been turned under all subsequent cultivation can be done with a harrow and cultivator.

Plums and Pears. In some sections orchards of plums and pears are proving very profitable, but as yet few have been planted. Here is an opportunity for those who are wise enough to take advantage of this fact.

PLUMS.

Commercial Orchard Varieties Named in the Order of Ripening:

Red June. (Red Nagate.) Medium to large, deep vermillion red all over with a handsome bloom; quality good; semi-cling. Ripens a week before Abundance. It keeps well and ships well. The most valuable for market. Trees vigorous and very productive.

Abundance. (Botan.) Medium to large; color bright red almost entirely overlying a yellow ground; quality best; cling; tree a strong, thrifty, upright grower, an early and prolific bearer. One of the most popular Japanese plums for market.

Burbank. Large to very large; color bright, dark metallic red on a yellow ground; quality good to very good; cling. Its large size and attractive color make it a desirable market fruit. Tree a very strong, spreading, wayward grower; an early and profuse bearer.

Varieties of Plums for Family Orchards Named in the Order of Ripening:

Red June (Red Nagate)

Climax

Abundance (Botan)

Wild Goose

Gonzales

Wickson

Burbank

PEARS.

Commercial Orchard Varieties Named in the Order of Ripening:

Garber. Oriental. Ripens between LeConte and Kieffer. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, and, like the Kieffer, it will succeed almost anywhere. It is excellent for canning and preserves and is rapidly increasing in favor. The Garber is recommended as a pollenizer for the Kieffer, which by some horticulturists is not regarded as being sufficiently self-fertile. If used for this purpose one tree of Garber to twenty of Kieffer will be sufficient.

Kieffer. The money-maker. The Kieffer holds the position among market pears that the Ben Davis does among apples and the Elberta among peaches. Its popularity is increasing annually as a profitable market fruit. The tree is remarkably thrifty and healthy and comes into bearing in three and four years—quite as soon as the peach—yielding enormous crops of large, beautiful fruit. If allowed to hang upon the tree until mature and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room its coloring and quality compare favorably with the beauty and juiciness of the Bartlett. One of its great merits is its good shipping quality. It ripens while it travels and keeps well in cold storage at the end of its journey. There are more trees of this variety now being planted in orchards than of all other varieties combined. As a canning fruit it has no superior, and is now making an enviable reputation in the “canned goods” market under its own name. Until recently the cans containing Kieffer were labeled Bartlett.

Varieties of Pears for Family Orchards Named in the Order of Ripening:

	FIRST RIPENING	
Koonce	Ea. Harvest	
	SECOND RIPENING	
LeConte	Alamo	Bartlett
Howell		
	THIRD RIPENING	
Smith's	Duchess d' Angouleme	
Garber		
	FOURTH RIPENING	
Seckel	Flemish Beauty	Kieffer
	FIFTH RIPENING	
Japan Golden Russet	Magnolia	
Beurre d' Anjou	Lawrence	

CHERRIES.

We do not recommend cherries for Southern commercial orchard planting. Except in the extreme South cherry trees, the acid sorts, produce sufficiently well on the higher elevations to make them desirable for family orchards. The region about Huntsville has supplied the market with very handsome cherries this year. We name below the best varieties for this climate in the order of their ripening:

Dyehouse, Early Richmond, Montmorency, English Morello, Wragg.

PECANS.

The Pecan is destined to become the leading nut for home and orchard planting in this country. The area adapted to its culture is very great, comprising all of the Southern States and extending somewhat North of the Ohio river. Within this area the Pecan is likely to do well wherever the hickory thrives, as it belongs to the same family. The demand for grafted and budded trees of superior varieties has greatly increased within the last few years. Experience has proven that it is better to plant nursery-grown trees for several reasons. If the nuts are planted in the field where the trees are expected to grow permanently they are exposed to many risks of destruction while small and tender. All Pecan trees should be grafted or budded to the best well-known varieties. The great uncertainty connected with their propagation in this way makes it really necessary that the budding and grafting should be done in the nursery, where the trees which fail to take the bud or graft may be left for further trials, while those which succeed can be removed to the

orchard or to whatever place they are to occupy permanently. However large and excellent the nuts that are planted, by far the greatest proportion of the seedlings obtained from them will yield only nuts that in size, shape and quality will be found to have reverted to the inferior nuts of the wild seedling. The Pecan can no more be relied upon to reproduce itself true from seed than the apple, pear, plum or peach. Budded and grafted Pecans have always been scarce, as propagating them from buds and grafts is very uncertain, consequently the price of these is much higher than that of the seedling. It is hardly necessary to emphasize that it is more profitable in every respect to pay a high price for trees that are known to be prolific and sure to produce a nut of fine form, thin shell and good quality than to buy cheap seedlings, the fruit of which has such uncertain value.

Every orchardist should plant some grafted or budded Pecans. We have the finest thin-shell varieties. Some orchardists are planting them in combination with peach trees, every third tree each way a Pecan. We think this a very practical idea.

THIN SHELL VARIETIES.

Taylor. We are the introducers of this nut and we believe it will prove a prime favorite. It originated near the coast in Southern Mississippi. It has all the good points desirable in a pecan; size above medium; handsome shape; well filled thin shell; excellent quality; lack of corkiness; prolific bearer and annual crops. The average annual value of the nuts from the original tree for the past three years at 69 cents per pound has been \$99.00. The tree is about 25 years old.

Stuart. One of the largest and choicest of the pecans; handsome shape; shell thin; kernel plump; about 40 to 50 to the pound.

Russell. Medium to large; very thin shell; ovoid form; quality good; prolific; 40 to 50 to the pound. The nuts sell at a high price.

Pride of the Coast. (Rome, Columbian, Mammoth, 20th Century). This is the largest pecan propagated. Popular because of its large size and handsome form.

Frotchers. (Egg Shell.) One of the largest pecans, averaging from 45 to 50 to the pound; shell very thin, and like many others of the thin shell varieties, can be cracked by placing two nuts in the palm of the hand; meat very fine quality and can be removed from the shell entirely. Shape oblong, kernel plump and of good quality.

Van Deman. A large nut averaging 45 to 50 to the pound; oblong in form, shell quite thin. The shape and quality of its nuts meet the commercial standard.

Moneymaker. Introduced by Mr. S. H. James, Mound, La., who has large trees of it in bearing. The good points he claims for the nuts of this variety are large size, thin shell, well filled and that the trees are very prolific.

James. Another variety from Mr. James. A medium sized, thin shelled nut of good shape and excellent quality.

Seedlings. We can supply seedlings from large, thin shell varieties to those who are unable to get budded or grafted sorts, owing to their great scarcity, or to those who may, from choice, wish to plant a less expensive tree.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples.....	30	feet	apart	each	way
Standard Pears.....	20	"	"	"	"
Standard Cherries.....	20	"	"	"	"
Plums and Peaches.....	15 to 20	"	"	"	"
Dwarf Pears.....	12	"	"	"	"
Pecans.....	40 to 60	"	"	"	"

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre at Given Distances Apart.

Dis. apart each way	No. of Plants	Dis. apart each way	No. of Plants
12 feet.....	302	20 feet.....	108
14 ".....	222	25 ".....	69
15 ".....	193	30 ".....	48
16 ".....	170	35 ".....	35
18 ".....	134	40 ".....	27

THE ARP BEAUTY.

Dixie's Early Golden Peach.

The importance to the commercial orchardists of the discovery of a good, extra early yellow peach has been generally recognized,—a peach of such qualities as to make it worthy of first place in the list of early peaches for the market, one whose ripening period would be over by the time the Carman is ready for shipment. Believing the Arp Beauty would prove to be the much-desired peach, I have for the past two years kept the tree and its fruit under careful observation. The description of the Arp Beauty in our Hand Book of 1904 for Orchardists is evidence of the interest we have taken in this peach from the time of its discovery.

For the single purpose of seeing the Arp Beauty while fruiting I recently made a special trip to Jacksonville, Texas, leaving Huntsville at noon June 2nd and reaching Jacksonville at noon the following day. On my arrival several four-basket crates of the Arp Beauty had already been shipped by express to Houston, San Antonio, Kansas City and St. Louis, where they sold at \$1.00 to \$1.25 per crate, netting 65 to 75 cents per crate. (Three four-basket crates hold about one bushel.)

I visited five orchards planted to Arp Beauty, three and four years old, the number of trees in each varying from 300 to 800, and in each and every orchard could be seen the same bountiful yield and magnificent display of richly-colored fruit.

On the morning of June 4th the fruit of the Arp Beauty was just in its prime and the first important gathering was to be made on that day. It was an unusual sight I beheld, one almost past belief, for it was difficult to realize that as early as the 4th of June it was my privilege to see peach trees laden with ripe, superbly-crimsoned, glowing, yellow fruit. But "seeing is believing," and unmistakable, highly-gratifying evidence was before me that at last there had been found a valuable yellow peach which in the estimation of every intelligent orchardist will take the place of all other varieties ripening before Carman and Waddell.

Owing to late Spring frosts the peach crop in the Jacksonville region is short, in many orchards the crop of Elberta being almost a complete failure, while in others there will only be from a quarter to a half crop. I found the Arp Beauty, Carman and Belle of Ga. much more abundantly set with fruit than the other market varieties, many of the trees having all they could carry to advantage.

The Arp Beauty is remarkably hardy in bud and bloom and very prolific, being equal in this respect to the Carman. The fruit of the Arp Beauty has certain imperfections common to all extra early peaches. It is a semi-cling and somewhat tender in shipping, more so than the later varieties. The period of ripening for the Arp Beauty blends between that of the Sneed and that of Greensboro. These three varieties were being shipped at the same time and, when compared, the Sneed and Greensboro looked very pale and unattractive, and subjected to the test of the palate proved decidedly insipid, thus emphasizing the superiority of the Arp Beauty, of which its rich, spicy flavor is not the least of its several merits.

The best testimonial of the value of the Arp Beauty is the high estimate of orchardists, who for the past two years have carefully observed the trees in bearing and thoroughly tested the fruit as to its suitability for marketing. Having recently seen the trees fruiting again, and that after a very unfavorable season, they are so greatly impressed and enthusiastic that many thousands of the Arp Beauty will be planted next Fall and Winter in the neighborhood where they are now fruiting.

I would lay much stress upon the high value of this extraordinary peach in addressing my orchardist friends who desire a peach which ripens before the Garman. There will be a scarcity of trees of the Arp Beauty for a year or two, as its value has not as yet become generally known and nurserymen are not likely to be prepared to supply the demand. Our knowledge of this peach from actual observation in the locality where it has fruited and having begun its propagation from buds taken from the original stock soon after this variety first began to fruit has given us some advantage over other nurserymen, enabling us to greatly enlarge the number of June buds in anticipation of a greatly increased demand.

The price of Arp Beauty will be \$25.00 per 1000 higher than the other leading varieties. We bought direct from the introducer the buds with which we started the propagation of Arp Beauty and our trees can be depended upon to bear fruit true to name.

HUNTSVILLE WHOLESALE NURSERIES,

W. F. HEIKES, Manager.

Huntsville, Ala., August 1, 1906.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

GEORGIA, July 24, 1906—"We have sold 15 cars of peaches this year from 6000 Carman trees. How will that do? and the trees came from your nurseries.

TEXAS, July 7, 1906—"I am an Alabamian by birth and still like the old State and its people. Allow me to say that I think you have the best nursery in the South. You put out the nicest and best packed stock I have ever handled. I expect to enlarge my orchards next Winter and will buy my stock from you."

ALABAMA, July 6, 1906—"It is a source of satisfaction to refer back to the trees I bought of you one year ago last March and the courteous and fair treatment I received at your hands, and more so since some of the peach trees are in bearing, showing that the stock was true to name, something that cannot be said of a majority of the nursery stock that has been sold and planted around here. I hear complaints every day on that line. I counted 37 fully-matured Carman peaches on one little tree. Others appeared to have as many. But I did not leave them all on to mature, and out of the 400 trees of Carman set in March, 1905, I do not believe there was a tree that did not mature two or more peaches. The Waddels also bore some peaches and a few trees of the Mamie Ross. A few of the Elberta have set some fruit. But I did not expect that they would bear so young. I shall want some more stock this fall or the following spring. Have not decided yet what the amount will be."

ALABAMA, March 28, 1906—"I have just returned from my farm and find that these trees arrived Monday, the 26th, the day on which your letter was written. The superintendent of my farm reports that he is much pleased with your stock."

ALABAMA, Feb. 12, 1906—"Trees received Saturday in good condition. Am well pleased with same."

GEORGIA, Jan. 1, 1906—"The 5,000 Elbertas you shipped to Summerfield, Ga., on 5th December finally came to hand on Christmas day or the day after, and were received in good shape and entirely satisfactory, the trees and the packing having been first-class."

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

TENNESSEE, Nov. 21, 1905—"The pear trees have arrived in time and I am well pleased with them. I had some trees of the Heikes Nursery up in the North (Ind.), and so I see the Company is just as reliable down in Dixie."

GEORGIA, March 20th, 1905—"Trees (5500 Elberta June Buds) received and nearly all inspected. They are by all odds the best we have ever purchased, and we have out 32,000 trees from four nurseries."

ALABAMA, March 4, 1905—"I must certainly congratulate you on the beautiful lot of trees you sent me, for they were the finest lot of trees I ever saw. Send me at once the remainder due me, making 25,000 in all."

MISSOURI, April 25, 1906—"Enclosed find draft for \$222.99 to balance account. Your trees were very satisfactory."

PENNSYLVANIA, April 5, 1906—"I am in receipt of the fifty cents refunded by you. Thanking you for the same, also wish to say I received the trees on the 12th inst. They were all O. K. and I will try to give you an order this fall, if possible."

IOWA, Nov. 18, 1905 "The car of stock that your Kieffer was loaded in arrived promptly and we find the count correct and the trees satisfactory."

ARKANSAS, Nov. 1, 1905—"Trees came all O. K. and opened up in fine condition. They are as fine as we could ask for."

TENNESSEE, Oct. 21, 1905—"The two boxes of $\frac{5}{8}$ peaches came and are very fine."

TENNESSEE, Oct. 20, 1905—"Goods bought of you arrived yesterday in fine condition. Magnolia from Biloxi reached us to-day and are very satisfactory."

INDIAN TERRITORY, March 13, 1905—"The 15,000 peach trees received on the 10th. Though en route one month and caught 13 below zero weather they opened up in good condition and very satisfactory. The cherry also O. K. So much for science in packing."

TENNESSEE, Oct. 12, 1905—"The car of peaches received in due time and unloaded. I find them in good order and satisfactory in every way."